

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENSON & GREEN.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the
Fayette Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.

Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.

Mr. Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett,
H. A. V. located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Office on the public square, three doors
above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where
he can generally be found.
Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846. 10-1f

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
G. R. F. for past patronage, still continues
to offer his **MEDICAL SERVICES** to
the citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night at his residence, west of the Baptist
Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-10m

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to
him—in the Second Judicial District.

Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY WM. R. NELSON,
FAYETTE, MO.
JUST received and now opened, a large and
well selected stock of—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,
which having been purchased and carefully selected
by himself in person and will be sold at a great
reduction on former prices.
Particular attention paid to filling orders from
Physicians, with FRESH MEDICINES, at a small ad-
vance on cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A full assortment of School Books of every de-
scription, which will be sold lower than they can
be purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrange-
ments have been made which will insure at all
times a complete assortment.
Also, MEDICAL, LAW, and THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,
NOVELS, Poetical works of different authors, Al-
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices
which cannot fail to please.
Fayette, April 11th, 1846.

WISTAR'S BALM OF
Wild Cherry.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG all the famous medicine for Consump-
tion, none seems to be meeting with greater
success, or gaining a higher reputation than that
most wonderful article,
WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
That it stands at the head of all other remedies,
is now universally conceded. It has cured thou-
sands upon thousands, of all classes, in cases of
the most dangerously consumptive character. And
physicians of the greatest eminence, throughout
our whole country, unhesitatingly pronounce it the
MOST POWERFUL CURATIVE
of Pulmonary diseases in the whole range of
Pharmacy. The sales in the Western States have
thus far been unparalleled; and the most gratifying
proofs of its efficacy have been received from ev-
ery place where it has been used. Thousands of
CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
have already tested its exalted virtues, and con-
fessed its surpassing excellence and amazing
power. The remarkable success of this Balm is
no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the pecu-
liarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingre-
dients. It is a
FINE HERBAL MEDICINE!
Composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the
genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported ex-
pressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues
of which are also combined, by a new chemical
process, with the *Extract of Yarrow*, thus rendering
the whole compound the most certain and effica-
cious ever discovered for
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Affections,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
And all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
Reader! Be not startled to see this *Great Ameri-
can Remedy* supplanting every other Balm before
the public.
And why should it not, when by it hundreds and
thousands of cures, in cases heretofore considered
hopeless, are being performed in all parts of the
United States.
Certificates of which record volumes in favor of
this justly celebrated remedy.
The genuine Wistar's Balm is sold in
St. Louis by **PHILIPS & BLAKSLY**, General
Agents. And for sale by their agents in the fol-
lowing places: Dr. NELSON, Fayette; R. P. HAN-
KAMP & Co., Glasgow; McCampbell & Co., Key-
tesville; W. C. Hill & Co., Keytesville.
[December 12th, 1846.]

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD
CHERRY.
If any body wants any more of Wistar, just
call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for
the real article. [Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.]

That is Beautiful!!
WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally?
I am surprised at you to ask; don't you
know Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wanted.
We wish to purchase Beeswax, Flaxseed, Hemp,
Flax and Tow Linen, Socks, Jeans and Linsey,
Wheat, Feathers, &c., for which we will give the
highest price. **DAVID W. HICKMAN.**
Fayette, March 6th, 1847.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 8.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

No. 1.

Dull times in Glasgow.

From Hanenkamp's corner to Washington Hall,
The Merchants are quarreling about nothing at all.
Some have got hot at the "Revelation" of Jews,
And withdrawn their patronage from the "News."

Others, curse Claib Jackson and on him do vent
Their vengeance, for putting interest at six per cent;
While some are quarreling for quarreling's sake,
And others about whole sections of ginger cake.

The Farmers and Planters are very much pleased.
As they say, by the Shylocks, they have been hard
squeezed,
But a certain *Bulus* and *Daniel*, not of the den,
Swear by their old hats it was too low at ten.

Some Merchants in town catch customers by the
throats,
Saying pay us the cash or give us your notes,
For soon rates of Interest will drop down to six,
And according to that, we our profits must fix.

The Planters they say ten per cent is too high.
And they'll not give their notes till after July.
But they'll sell their Tobacco, tho' it's too low, upon
honor,
And buy goods hereafter at Carroll's cheap corner.
Glasgow, February 6th, 1847.

A Rescue to the Afflicted!

THE CELEBRATED

JEW DAVID'S

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all fixed Pains in the
SIDE, BACK, CHEST, BOWELS,
LOINS, MUSCLES,

RHEUMATISM in all its varied forms, Nervous
Affections, Lung and Liver complaints, Spinal
Affections, Female weaknesses, &c., &c. For the
above complaints this plaster has no equal. The
great celebrity which it has already acquired not
only in the old but in the new world, the extra-
ordinary cures it has performed in the most ex-
treme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such
a reputation, that the proprietor has not (until
recently) been able to supply half the demand.
The sales throughout every city, town, and vil-
lage in the United States are without a parallel!!
A circumstance not surprising, when the vast
amount of human suffering relieved by its use is
considered. In spinal defects the benefit usually
is of the most decided character. In Nervous
complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty readily
yield to the penetrating stimulus combined in this
valuable preparation.

In Rheumatism either acute or chronic the claims
of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been uni-
versally acknowledged. Those who are laboring
under weak backs, no matter from what cause
the weakness may have originated, (even if such
person have been misguided in previous applica-
tions) in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will
find the afflicted part suddenly restored to its
original soundness.

As a supporter in cases of constitutional weak-
ness it will be found of great advantage. It is
particularly recommended to Females who are
suffering from sudden weakness, or general debil-
ity. In short, it embraces all the virtues which
the most scientific mind was capable of compound-
ing from valuable substances found in the old
world, and will be found entirely free from those
objections which are a source of complaint with
the numerous spread-plasters now before the pub-
lic.

These plasters possess the advantage of
being put up in tight Boxes, hence, they retain
their full-virtues in all climates.

PHILIPS & BLAKSLY,
Corner of Third and Chestnut sts.
St. Louis, Gen'l Ag'ts for the Western States.

Purchasers are advised none can be genuine
unless purchased from them or their Agents.
AGENTS—Dr. Wm. R. NELSON, Fayette; R. P.
HANENKAMP & Co., Glasgow; McCampbell & Co., Key-
tesville; W. C. Hill & Co., Keytesville.
January 10th, 1847.

J. RIDDELSBARGER. J. D. PERRY.
J. Riddelsbarger & Co.,

Are now opening, at their old stand, a well
selected stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, to
which they invite the attention of the public, as
they are determined to sell unusually low.

Blue, black and gray mix'd Cloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Blue, black and Steel mix'd Sattinett,
Blue, gray and gold mix'd Jeans,
Blue and white Blankets,
Blue and black blanket coating,
Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Red, yellow and white flannels,
Wool and Cashmere Shawls,
Linen and Silk pocket handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and gentlemen's winter gloves,
Ladies' Alpaca and Cashmere Stockings,
Cashmere and Alpaca Robes,
White, black and pink Crapes,
Cashmere, Alpaca and De Laines, assorted,
Calicoes and Gingham, assorted,
Plain and plaid Linseys,
Table and Towel Diapers,
Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Cloth and Fur Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Brown and bleached Domestic,
Osnaburghs, Drillings and Bed Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Batting and Candlewick,
Indigo, Madder and Alum,
Saleratus, Rice and Ginger,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China, Glassware and a gen-
eral assortment of Family Groceries.
Fayette, October 31st, 1846.

We will receive in exchange for goods—
Flax-seed, Beeswax, Linens, Feathers, &c., &c.

Jew David.
ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.

Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wistar's Balm of Wild
Cherry.
If any body wants any more of Wistar, just
call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for
the real article. [Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.]

That is Beautiful!!
WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally?
I am surprised at you to ask; don't you
know Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wanted.
We wish to purchase Beeswax, Flaxseed, Hemp,
Flax and Tow Linen, Socks, Jeans and Linsey,
Wheat, Feathers, &c., for which we will give the
highest price. **DAVID W. HICKMAN.**
Fayette, March 6th, 1847.

New Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving and opening, at our
store on the south-west corner of the pub-
lic square, a very large and full assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods, which were carefully pur-
chased of importers and manufacturers, and will
be sold at fair and uniform prices. Included in the
stock, can be found:

Blue, black, brown and green cloth,
Blue, black and fancy cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey, gold mixed, plaid, fig-
ured, and striped sattinett, and Ky. janes.
Drab, and blue blanket coating, and green,
blue, white, and crib blankets—the finest quality
and assortment ever opened in this place.
Plain blue, and stamped Pilot, Beaver, and
Saddler's cloth.

Fancy silk, silk velvet, plain and figured
satin, French cashmere and common vesting,
Red, white, green and yellow flannel,
All wool, 3/4 wool, and cotton carpet,
Full tufted rugs, and carpet binding,
Ladies carpet and travelling bags,
Ladies and gentlemen's winter gloves,
A very fine assortment of cashmere, thibet,
silk, de laine and wool shawls.
Very superior Paris and London cashmires,
and cashmere robes.

Alpacas, assorted, and De Laines,
Dress silks, and silk and worsted serge,
Mourning, and fancy gingham,
300 pieces assorted calicoes,
Plaid linsey, assorted,
Superior, real border cashmarette,
Winter ribbons and flowers,
Mull, swiss, corded and plaid muslins,
Cambrics and jackonette,
Pink, blue, and white Tartan,
White and black crape,
Embroidered bridal robes,
Black and white figured bobinet,
Real French embroidered collars, chima-
settes, and under shawls.

Embroidered cuffs and full trimmed caps,
Silk, cashmere, and cotton hose,
Lamb's wool hose,
Irish linens, and linen lawns,
Table and towel diaper, and crash,
Double damask napkins,
Black and fancy silk fringe, and spiral cord,
All corded, and Moresilles skirts,
Zephyr worsted, and French wool caps,
Zephyr worsted yarn, all high colors,
Thread, Lisle and common lace and edging,
Italian silk cravats,
Silk, and cotton pocket handkerchiefs,
Brown and black holland,
Beached and brown domestic and drilling,
Bed ticking and sheeting,
Beaver, Satin, Russia, Fur, and Wool hats,
A full assortment of fur and cloth caps,
Boots and shoes, including full sized kid
slippers, and calf boots as high as 12's,
Cloth, hair, tooth, and shoe brushes,
Shaving cream and soap,
Hardware and cutlery, assorted,
Queensware, glass, and stoneware,
Rifle and blasting powder,
Bar lead, and shot, assorted,
Pure gunpowder tea,
Indigo, madder, alum and coppers,
Cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, spice,
Saleratus, ginger, cinnamon,
Virginia and Mo. chewing tobacco,
Writing, letter, and sand paper,
States, and slate and lead pencils.

Very large and common looking glasses,
Window Glass,
Ladies and gentlemen's riding switches,
Hoop cotton yarn, every size,
Philadelphia oak tanned sole leather,
Philadelphia calf skins, and best country
tanned upper leather.

Buckets and siflers,
Rosa and castal soap,
Mill, cross-cut, and hand saws,
Cut and wrought nails and brads,
Castings, in great variety.

ALSO,
30 tons assorted iron and steel, embracing
all sizes and qualities, and at the lowest scale of
prices.
25,000 lbs. prime sugar,
1,000 " Western Reserve cheese,
8,000 " Rio and Laguaira coffee,
800 " Starcandies,
300 " Cincinnati starch,
300 sacks ground alum salt,
150 barrels Kanikawa
100 " old rectified whiskey,
100 kegs white lead,
100 barrels Ohio clover seed,
30 boxes assorted candy.

Together with a large stock of double and single
refined loaf and crushed sugar, pure French and
American brandy and wine, sugar-house molasses,
and golden syrup, Tanners' and Lint-seed oil,
Turpentine, Lard, Tar, Weaver's Reeds, Pow-
der horns, Umbrellas, Buttons, Paste-boards,
Whalebone, Bed Cords, &c., &c.
Only one price for goods.

HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.
Fayette, October 31st, 1846.

Fashionable Caps.

GENTLEMEN are invited to examine some
very handsome new style Caps at
SWITZLER & SMITH'S.
Fayette, October 31st, 1846.

For Sale Low.

A few very superior cross cut saws, (every far-
mer should have one.) A variety of Pen and Pock-
et knives, Table Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges,
Screws, Bolts, Tacks, Strap Hinges,
LOG and TRACE CHAINS,
Collins' Axes, Straw Knives,
Hand Saws, Coffee Mills,
Cattle Bells, Fire Irons,
Shovels and Tongs,
and most other kinds of Hardware.
Quality, first rate—Prices very low.
SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, October 31st, 1846.

China Tea Sets, Granite Table Ware,
Cups and Saucers, Liverpool Plates and Dish-
es, and all other articles in the way of Queens-
ware, Glassware and China—at greatly reduced
prices. **SWITZLER & SMITH.**
Fayette, October 31st, 1846.

Pure White Lead.

THE subscribers, agents for the sale of Glas-
gow & Culbert's celebrated White Lead,
will keep a heavy stock of all qualities on hand,
and sell at Manufacturer's prices, and charges,
to wit—
Pure, per keg, \$1.00
Extra, " " 1.25 25 pds.
No. 1, " " 1.05
These are strictly cash prices, and no account
will be made under any circumstances.
HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.
Fayette, April 25th, 46

Superfine Family Flour.

We are now receiving and will continue to
keep for sale, a very superior article of FLOUR,
the quality of which we are authorized to guar-
antee to be first rate.
For sale for Cash, by the barrel, or in such
quantities as may suit, by the convenience of pur-
chasers. **SWITZLER & SMITH.**
Fayette, Feb. 13th, 1847.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States:

Congress, by the act of the 15th of May
last, declared that "by the act of the Repub-
lic of Mexico, a state of war exists be-
tween that government and the U. States,"
and "for the purpose of enabling the govern-
ment of the United States, to prosecute said
war to a speedy and successful termina-
tion," authority was vested in the Presi-
dent to employ the "naval and military
forces of the United States."

It has been my unalterable purpose, since
the commencement of hostilities by Mexi-
co, and the declaration of the existence of
war by Congress, to prosecute the war in
which the country was unavoidably involv-
ed with the utmost energy, with a view to
its "speedy and successful termination" by
an honorable peace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our na-
val and military forces have been directed
with this view. While the sword has been
held in one hand, and our military move-
ments pressed forward into the enemy's
country, and its coasts invested by our na-
vy, the tender of an honorable peace has
been constantly presented to Mexico in
the other.

Hitherto, the overtures for peace which
have been made by this government have
not been accepted by Mexico. With a
view to avoid a protracted war, which hesi-
tancy and delay on our part would be so
well calculated to produce, I informed you
in my annual message of the 8th December
last, that the war would "continue to be
prosecuted with vigor as the best means of
securing peace," and recommended to the
measures proposed by the Secretary of War,
in the report accompanying that message.

In my message of the 4th of January last,
these and other measures, deemed to be es-
sential to the "speedy and successful termi-
nation" of the war, and the attainment of
a just and honorable peace, were recom-
mended to your early and favorable consid-
eration.

The worst state of things that could ex-
ist in a war with such a power as Mexico,
would be a course of indecision and inacti-
vity on our part. Being charged by the con-
stitution and laws with the conduct of the
war, I have availed myself of all the means
at my command to prosecute it with en-
ergy and vigor.

The act "to raise for a limited time an
additional military force, and for other pur-
poses," and which authorizes the raising of
ten additional regiments to the regular ar-
my, to serve during the war, and to be dis-
banded at its termination, which was pre-
sented to me on the 11th inst. and approved
on that day, will constitute an important
part of our military force. These regiments
will be raised and moved to the seat of war
with the least practicable delay.

It will be perceived that this act makes
no provision for the organization into brig-
ades and divisions of increased force which
it authorizes, nor for the appointment of
general officers to command it. It will be
proper that authority be given by law to
make such organization, and to appoint, by
and with the advice and consent of the
Senate, such number of major generals and
brigadier generals as the efficiency of the
service may demand. The number of offi-
cers of these grades now in service are not
more than are required for their respective
commands; but further legislative action
during your present session will, in my
judgement, be required, and to which it is
my duty respectfully to invite your atten-
tion.

Should the war, contrary to my earnest
desire, be protracted to the close of the
term of service of the volunteers now in
Mexico, who engaged for twelve months,
an additional voluntary force will probably
become necessary to supply their place.—
Many of the volunteers now serving in
Mexico, it is not doubted would cheerfully
engage, at the conclusion of their present
term, to serve during the war. They would
constitute a more efficient force than could
be speedily obtained by accepting the ser-
vices of any new corps who might offer their
services. They would have the advantage
of the experience and discipline of a year's
service, and will have become accustomed
to the climate, and be in less danger than
new levies of suffering from the diseases of
the country. I recommend, therefore, that
authority be given to accept the services of
such of the volunteers now in Mexico as
the state of the public service may require,
and who may at the termination of their
present term, voluntarily engage to serve
during the war with Mexico, and that pro-
vision be made for commissioning the offi-
cers. Should this measure receive the fa-
vorable consideration of Congress, it is re-
commended that a bounty be granted to
them upon their voluntarily extending their
term of service. This would not only be
due to these gallant men, but it would be
economy to the government; because, if
discharged at the end of the twelve months,
the government would be bound to incur a
heavy expense in bringing them back to
their homes, and in sending to the seat of
war new corps of fresh troops to supply
their place.

By the act of the 13th of May last, the
President was authorized to accept the ser-
vices of volunteers, "in companies, battal-
ions, squadrons, and regiments," but no pro-
vision was made for filling up vacancies
which might occur by death, or discharg-
es from the service, on account of sickness
or other casualties. In consequence of this
omission, many of the corps now in ser-
vice have been much reduced in numbers.
Nor was any provision made for filling va-
cancies of regimental or company officers

who might die or resign. Information has
been received at the War Department of
the resignation of more than one hundred
of these officers. They were appointed by
the State authorities, and no information
has been received, except in a few instan-
ces, that their places have been filled; and
the efficiency of the service, has been im-
paired from this cause. To remedy these
defects, I recommend that authority be
given to accept the services of individual vol-
unteers, to fill up the places of such as may
die, or become unfit for the service and be
discharged; and that provisions be also made
for filling the places of regimental and com-
pany officers who may die or resign. By
such provisions, the volunteer corps may
be constantly kept full, or may approximate
the maximum number authorized and called
into service in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy
to prosecute the war in the manner indi-
cated, and thus make the enemy feel its pres-
sure and its evils, I shall be at all times ready,
with the authority conferred on me by the
constitution, and with all the means which
may be placed at my command by Congress,
to conclude a just and honorable peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic
and vigorous prosecution of the war are the
means required to defray its expenses, and
to uphold and maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th Decem-
ber last, I submitted for the consideration of
Congress the propriety of imposing, as a war
measure, revenue duties on some of the ar-
ticles now embraced in the free list. The
principal articles now exempt from duty,
from which any considerable revenue could
be derived, are tea and coffee. A moderate
revenue duty on these articles, it is estimat-
ed would produce annually an amount ex-
ceeding two and a half millions of dollars.

Though in a period of peace when am-
ple means could be derived from duties on
other articles for the support of the
government, it may have been deemed
proper to resort to a duty on these articles;
yet, when the country is engaged in a for-
eign war, and all our resources are demand-
ed to meet the unavoidable increased ex-
penditure in maintaining our armies in the
field, no sound reason is perceived why we
should not avail ourselves of the revenues
which may be derived from this source.—
The objections which have heretofore exist-
ed to the imposition of these duties were
applicable to a state of peace, when they
were not needed. We are now, however,
engaged in a foreign war. We need money
to prosecute it, and to maintain the pub-
lic honor and credit. It can not be doubt-
ed that the patriotic people of the United
States would cheerfully, and without com-
plaint, submit to the payment of this addi-
tional duty, or any other that may be ne-
cessary to maintain the honor of the coun-
try, provide for the unavoidable expenses of
the government, and to uphold the public
credit. It is recommended that any duties
which may be imposed on the articles be
limited in their duration to the period of the
war.

An additional annual revenue, it is esti-
mated of between half a million and a million
of dollars, would be derived from the gra-
dual and reduction of the price of such of
the public lands as have been long offered
in the market at the minimum price estab-
lished by the existing laws, and have re-
mained unsold. And in addition to other
reasons commending the measure to favor-
able consideration, it is recommended as a
financial measure. The duty suggested on
tea and coffee, and the gradual and reduc-
tion of the price of the public lands, would
secure an additional annual revenue to the
treasury of not less than \$3,000,000, and
would thereby prevent the necessity of
incurring a public debt annually to that
amount, the interest on which must be paid
semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself,
if not paid, by a tax on the people.

It is a sound policy, and one which has
long been approved by the government and
people of the United States, never to resort
to loans unless in cases of great public em-
ergency, and then only for the smallest
amount which the public necessities will
permit.

The increased revenues which the mea-
sures now recommended would produce, would
moreover, enable the government to nego-
tiate a loan, for any additional sum which
may be found needed, with more facility,
and at cheaper rates than can be done
without them.

Under the injunction of the constitution
which makes it my duty "from time to time
to give to Congress information of the state
of the Union, and to recommend to their
consideration such measures" as shall be
judged "necessary and expedient," I re-
spectfully and earnestly invite the action of
Congress on the measures herein present-
ed for their consideration. The public
good, as well as a sense of my responsibil-
ity to our common constituents, in my
judgement, imperiously demand that I
should present them for your enlightened
consideration, and invoke favorable action
upon them before the close of your present
session.

JAMES K. POLK.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1847.

*Surprise of a Command of Eighty Men—all
made prisoners.*—A letter dated Jan. 25 was
received by Capt. Cross, at the Brazos, from
Capt. Chapman, Quartermaster, attached to
Gen. Wool's division, informing him that Maj.
Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with fifty
men; and Major Gaines, and Cassius M. Clay,
with thirty more, had been surprised and cap-
tured at a place called Inconson, about 50
miles from Sallito, on the morning of the 23d
ultimo, by Gen. Mison, at the head of 600 cav-
alry. Gen. Mison was informed by his spies
of Maj. Borland's locality, and he marched from
a town called Matchala, and surprised him so
completely that not a gun was fired by either
party.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

The General Assembly changed the time
of holding the Circuit Courts in the follow-
ing counties, which we give for the informa-
tion of all concerned:

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Cooper County—1st Mondays in March
and September.

Moniteau—4th Mondays in March and
September.

Morgan—The Monday after the 4th
Mondays in March and Sept.

Camden—2d Monday after 4th Mondays
in March and Sept.

Miller—Thursday after the 2d Monday
after 4th Mondays in March and Sept.

Ozage—3d Monday after the 4th Mon-
days in March and September.

Cole—3d Mondays of May and Nov.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Marion County—1st Mondays in March
and August.

Ralls—4th Mondays in March and Au-
gust.

Pike—1st Mondays in April and Sept.

Warren—4th Mondays in April & Sept.

Lincoln—1st Monday after the 4th Mon-
days of April and Sept.

St. Charles—2d Monday after the 4th
Mondays of April and September.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Clinton County—1st Wednesdays before
the 4th Mondays in February and August.